RESUMPTION.

The two New York papers, the Journal of Com merce and the World, which, by order of the Secretary of War, were suppressed on the 18th instant, reappeared on Monday last, the interdict having been removed on Saturday. The proprietors of both papers, feeling deeply aggrieved by the arbimuch length and with justifiable warmth on the wrong which they have suffered, and we believe, from the comments of the New York press generally, that the proprietors of the injured papers receive the unqualified sympathy of the public every where. We have heretofore said all that we deemed ourselves called upon to say on a transaction se indefensible and so novel in our history, and it is not, therefore, for the purpose of further animadversion, but in justice to an ancient and Lighly esteemed contemporary that we make from one of the aggrieved journals the annexed extracts from its extended remarks on the matter of its

From the Journal of Commerce of Monday. During the day on Wednesday the Editors of this paper had been diligently engaged in aiding Gen. Dix in tracing the authorship of the forged proclamation, having, in con-junction with the World, offered a reward of \$500 for his letection, and in company with Mr. Marble, of the World having placed in the bands of the General such facts as

have subsequenty enabled the authorities to arrest the guilty party. In the evening, about nine o'clock, our office was occupied by a military force, and officers were dis-patched to various parts of this city and Brocklyn with brief and peremptory orders to arrest the editors and convey them to Fort Lafayette, by steamer, which was waiting to receive them at the Battery. These orders came from the President, and no discretion was allowed to Gen. Dix. We have the best reason to know that the General himself was earnestly opposed to the proceeding, and ex-erted himself strenuously to induce a suspension of the arbi-From nine o'clock on Wednesday night till eleven o'clock

on Saturday morning our office was held by a detachment of soldiers, and the people of this city had an excellent opportunity of seeing that strange sight to American eyes bayonets crossed at the door of a newspaper establish ment. During this time we made no representation or application of any kind to the United States authorities. We contented ourselves with an occasional inquiry at headquarters whether any new orders were received, receiving a negative reply until Saturday, when an order was give as requiring the captain in charge to hand over the office of the Journal of Commerce to "the bearer."

The forger has been arrested, and has made his confession. Mr. Joseph Howard, the guilty individual, was educated to the newspaper business on the New York Times and is familiarly known as "Howard of the Times." He was a thorough newspaper man, familiar with all the facts necessary to accomplish his purpose. He was a favorite contributor to the Independent, president of the First Re-publican Association in Brooklyn, long a member of the Rev. Mr. Beecher's church, member of the Republican Committee of Kings county, and employed lately in a sub-ordinate position on the Eagle. He is well known in radithe intimate associate of the most eminent of their politicians.

were caught, as were others-not the New York World alone, but other papers, who by pure accident, and nothing else, were enabled to discover the fraud in time to suppress immense editions already printed, and save their reputations. We suffered.

We call to witness the respectable newspaper press from Atlantic to Pacific, when we say it was impossible, by any degree of caution, to prevent such an occurrence. There is not a newspaper editor in America who, had he been in id not applaud the course pursued by our foreman, and free him from all blame. Nor can any living man by any degree of care or ingenuity make himself or his business safe against fraud. Show us the man that dare Mark this: We have within three years done more than

fifty thousand dollars' worth of gratuitous advertising for this same Administration, who have sent us orders innumerable to bunt up officers, to announce drafts, to pro claim this or that, every order coming to us in almost fac simile of this forged despatch, and with no verification whatever. There is scarcely a night in the year that the War Department does not send us, on manifold paper, now in this and now in that handwriting, at one, two, three, or four e'clock, some such proclamation or order. If we should refuse to publish one of these we should be denounced as copperheads. If we demanded verification or pay we should be hooted at as traitors. Nay, more, we were ourselves arrested, and our paper was suppressed, on a supposed order from Washington, written out by a tele-graphic operator, which Gen. Dix took on trust, because e had seen others that resembled it which were true! We have no defence of ourselves to make. We had

done no wrong. We were victims of fraud, and the President, in a moment of evil judgment, resolved to punish our misfortune, and hurled on us the mandate of a strong power, destroying our property, and inflicting not alone a vast pecuniary damage, but a greater personal wrong and ed hand of man that strikes with passionate blow on the We have asked no pardon from him. The clenchrock is bruised, and cannot for a long time recover from the self-inflicted injury. The arm of authority when it wields the sword of anger against the spotless steel of innocence wastes the vigor of its sinews and turns the edge

For the private wrong done us, we find it in our hearts to forgive him It was, perhaps, an error of petulance or a mistake of poor judgment Let it pass for awhile, till he and we can think it over in calmer times. The wrong which involves such mighty interests-the Constitution, the sacred authority of law, the liberty of the press, the freedom of the citizen from unjust search and seizure of his person or property, the freedom from arrest, except on warrants duly authorized, the right to be confronted by accusers to trial by jury-this great wrong we have no power to pardon. Two thousand years ago the Romans enacted the law of Publius Portius Lees, which authorized an appeal to the Roman people. In the time of Paul that had been sadly changed to the appeal to Casar, for Cæsar had grasped the power of the people. We possess the law in its original purity, and by that appeal must this whole set he judged whole act be judged. But what, Americans, what is to be said for our country

and her prospects under the guidance of those who can be so erring so foolish, so weak? Does it shake our faith in the future? Does it open to us any new view of doubt or despair? In no wise. Patience, patience! On the last day that we issued our paper we spoke in earnest tones. besecching our countrymen to be patient and faithful—faithful to the old cause, the old Union, the old Constitution. These men that lead us in the mad course of radicalism are but the men of a day. They cannot save our country. They will vanish from our sight ere long. Their deeds will follow them into oblivion or shame; and then, by the peaceful recurrence of our national election, we shall be placed in the position to save the grand old fabric of free institutions.

From the distant battle fields the thunder of cannon reaches our ears to-night, and we know that our brothers and sons are struggling, not for a new country, but for the old faith that was given by our fathers. Let us be patient and labor, doing our duty here, in whatever of pain and persecution, under all the oblequy and reproach that the men who desire to overthrow our time-honored system may heap on us. Let no personal wrongs or private griefs shake our faith or lessen our zeal for the truth we uphold, for the principles by which our nation is to be saved, if saved at all. The majesty of the law must be revered in our bearts even if violated in our persons, and it will yet be triumphant.

It was a sad and somewhat solemn view, for an American, that rush of the busy world along the street, by the guarded doorway of a suppressed newspaper. It was not Krzyanowski, W. for this, some thought, it was not for this our brave boys McKinstry, Justus were dying on the field. Men recently arrived from foreign lands were unable to explain to themselves the strange sight. Some citizens went along chuckling complacently over the accomplished suppression of a free press; but those were few, very few in New York; and the vast throng, in the main, passed by with saddened countenances. The dim sight of old men was dimmer with the mist of tears when this sorrowful exhibition of bayonets was made in our great commercial street. The exceeding beauty of our national character was marred; the splender of our historic freedom was tarnished; the giory of our American boast was gone. A man of more than eighty years, born in New York, whose long and peaceful life had blessed himself and benefited his country, as he passed along the street, uttered his sorrowful wish that God had let him die before his old eyes looked on such a scene. Young men, strong and earnest, were not moved to tears, but resolved that henceforth they would recall the old traditions, restore if they might the old laws, and be content, when the land was again as of old united and free, to say their nunc dimittis. Not till then! Oh not till then! God grant that we may live and work till this story is remembered as a hideous dream, and from ocean to ocean the breeze that sweeps down from our mountains shall again be the breath of freedom.

Mrs. Gov. Seymour has received, through the Bishop of Pope of Rome, \$500 for the relief of wounded United States soldiers.

GENERALS IN THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the lenate, has communicated to that body a list of all general officers, regular and volunteer, in the military service before and since the commencement of the war, designating their respective States, the date of appointment, confirmation, &c., and naming also those who have been rejected,

dropped, or resigned. It appears by this document that the total number of Generals in the Regular Army since the commencement of the war is twenty-nine, viz: One lieutenant general, six major generals, and twenty two brigadier generals; and eighteen of all grades are now in the service, viz: One trary act of the Government, express themselves at lieutenant general, three major generals, and fourteen brigadier generals.

In the volunteer force, one hundred and three have been appointed major generals, including the promotion of ninety-one brigadier generals; and four hundred and seventyseven have been appointed brigadier generals, of whom two hundred and seven are now acting as such. There are seventy major generals at this time in the service.

The following statements exhibit the retirements, deaths, resignations, rejections, dismissals, &c.:

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, retired. Brig. Gen. David E. Twiggs, dismissed. Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Harney, retired. Major Gen. John E. Wool, retired. Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, retired Brig. Gen. James W. Ripley, retired. Brig Gen. E. V. Sumner, dead. Brig. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, dead.

Brg. Gen. James G. Totten, dead. Brig. Gen. Andrew H. Reeder, declined an appointment. VOLUNTEER.

Major Gen. Frank P. Blair, resigned and resignation re-Major Gen. Wm. F. Smith, expired by constitutional mitation, and reappointed.

Major Gen. John M. Schofield, expired by constitutional Major Gen. Horatio G. Wright, rejected by Senate-

nce appointed. Major Gen. Cassius M. Clay, resigned.

Major Gen. James A. Garfield, resigned Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, resigned. Major Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, resigned. Major Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, resigned. Major Gen. Edwin D. Morgan, resigned.

Major Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, resigned, Major Gen. Robert C. Schenck, resigned. Major Gen. Edw. D. Baker, dead.

Major Gen. Hiram G. Barry, dead. Major Gen. John Buford, dead. Major Gen. Philip Kearny, dead. Major Gen. Ormely M. Mitchell, dead. Major Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, dead.

Major Gen. Wm. Nelson, dead. jor Gen. Jere. L. Reno, dead Major Gen. I. B Richardson, dead. Major Gen. John F. Reynolds, dead. Major Gen. E. V. Sumner, dead. Major Gen. John Sedgwick, dead.

Major Gen. George C. Strong, dead.

Major Gen. Charles F. Smith, dead. Major Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, dead. Major Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, dead. Major Gen. Thomas A. Morris, declined. Major Gen. Napoleon B. Buford, expired by constitu-

Major Gen. J. D. Cox, expired by constitutional limits

Major Gen. George W. Morrell, expired by constitutions Major Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, nomination withdrawn. Major Gen. John Newton, nomination withdrawn. Major Gen. Wm. H. French, mustered out.

Major Gen. Fitz John Porter, cashiered. BRIGADIERS GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

Henry W. Benham, appointment revoked.
J. J. Bartiett, expired by constitutional limitation and Geo. W. Cullom, expired by constitutional limitation

and reappointed. Jos. B. Carr, expired by constitutional limitation and cappointed.

Chas. T. Campbell, expired by constitutional limitation

Edward Ferrero, expired by constitutional limitation

and reappointed.

A. J. Hamilton, expired by constitutional limitation and, James A. Ledlie, expired by constitutional limitation and

Thomas F. Meagher, resigned and resignation revoked.

Joshua T. Owens, expired by constitutional limitation nd reappointed. Gabriel R. Paul, expired by constitutional limitation and

eappointed. Henry H. Sibley, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.

John M. Thayer, expired by constitutional limitation

and reappointed. Burns, Wm. H. Buckingham, C. P. Beatty, John Craig. James Crittenden, Thomas T. Campbell, Wm. B. lochran, John Clement G P Denner, J. W. Burgee, Abarn Dumont, Ebenezer Dodge, C. C. Deitzier, G. W. Farnsworth, John F. airchild, Lucius Harding, A. C. Kiernan, J. L. King, Rufus

Kane, Thos. L.

Montgomery, Wm. B

Miller, Stephen Nagle, James Phelps, John W. Pratt, Calvin E. Quimby, Isaac F Reynolds, Jos. I. Ross, Leonard F Reid, Hugh T. Shields, James Strong, Wm. K. Smith, Green Clay Stevenson, John D. Shackelford, Jas. M. Thurston, Chas. M. Tyler, Daniel Taylor, Nelson Viele, E. B. Van Allen, James H. Vinton, Francis L. Wade, Melancthon T.

McCook, Robert L.

Plummer, Jas. B. Patterson, F. C.

Rodman, Isaac P. Rice, James C.

Stevison, Thos. G.

Sanders, Wm. P.

Taylor, Geo. W.

Terrill, Wm. B.

Lile, Josh. W.

Matthias, C. L.

Morgan, Geo. W. Bayard, George D. Behlen, Henry Cooper, James Corcoran, Michael Champlain, T. S. Chapin, Ed. P. Farnsworth, E. I. Hackleman, P. A Hays, Alexander amison, Chas. D. Jackson, J. L. Jackson, C. F Kirk, E. N. Kirby, Edward

Vincent, Strong Wadsworth, Jas L. Wallace, W. H. L. Welsh, Thomas Williams, Thomas Weed, Stephen H. Lander, F. W York, S. K. Lytle, Wm. H. DECLINED APPOINTMENTS AS MAJOR GENERAL. Baker, Ed. D. Morris, Thos. A. Biddle, Chas. I.

Oakes, James Pierce, Thos. L. Bramlette, Thos. E. Prime, Fred. G. Haupt, Herman Richardson, W. A. Hicks, Thos. H Sprague, William MUSTERED OUT.

Garrard, Theo. T. Porter, Andrew Morton, I. St. C. Stone, Chas. P. Naglee, Henry M. Gorman, Willis A. EXPIRED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT.

Busteed, Richard Buchanan, R. C. Cowdin, Robert Gilbert, C. C. Hovey, C. E. Marcy, Randolph B. Naglee, James

Phelps, John S. Pee, O. M. Smith, Gustavus A. Stoughton, E. H. Todd, John B S. Van Vliet, Stewart Vinton, Francis L. Williams, N. G. Williame, D. H.

REJECTED BY THE SENATE. Cogswell, Milton Chambers, Alex. Stuart, D. Sickles, D. E. re-appointed, Tod, J B. L. Jane, James H. cancelled, Revere, J. W., discharged.

Arnold, L. G., cancelled an restored to U. S. A. Harkin, Jas. A., revoked, Stambaugh, F. S., revoked, Blenker, L., discharged,

A novel election bet was recently made in California One Gridley agreed with a Dr. Herrick to carry a sack of flour from Sacramento to Clifton in case the Democratic ticket was defeated. He lost and paid. The sack of flour was then given to the Sanitary Commission fund, and was put up at auction. The first buyer gave \$350. It was then put up again, and brought \$305. It was again put up, and sold and re-sold during the day, finally reaching the sum of \$4,400. The same bag of flour is now to be sent to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, to be sold over again.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.-A proclamation has been saued by Governor Curtin, calling upon the militia of Pennsylvania to organize into companies at once, and prepare themselves to answer say call that may be made by the Government for their services.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

In relation to the demonstration of Ewell's corps, alluded to in the despatch of the Secretary of War, we have the following further particulars from the army correspondent of the New York Tribune. One letter, dating near Spottsylvania Court House on Thursday evening at nine o'clock, says:

"The turnpike road from Spottsylvama Court House to Fredericksburg has been infested with guerrillas for several days, anxiously awaiting the movement of our supply trains. This evening an organized and resolute movement was made, which was completely foiled. During the day, through an opening cut through the woods, troops were seen passing away beyond our right flank. Evening developed their purpose.

"Our cavalry had been driven in under some excitement.

They were dismounted and sent into the woods with their carbines, while a part remained to hold the horses. The teamsters lashed their mules along the road toward-which the enemy were advancing, abouting to the mules like maniacs. Time was every thing. Half a mile, and the angle of the roads would put the enemy, who was now be fore them, behind their backs. The teams crowded on ward, and the musketry began to rattle faster through

"The heavy artillery, armed as infantry, were presently put into position, and formed a line of battle, first in the roads, then in the woods towards the enemy, who soon engaged them. Our heavy artillery are raw troops, unused to field service, and should not have been employed alone at such a time, but they were most convenient and available in such an emergency. Our loss in killed and wounded can hardly fall short of one thousand.

"The enemy came in and took possession of the road and the wagons, but their prizes were small, and their

possession of them short. Our forces engaged were Tyler's new division of heavy artillery.

"Later Birney's division of the Third Corps was seen
moving down, and was immediately put into position. We
soon recovered the road and the wagons, none of which
had the enemy succeeded in carrying away or destroying.

A few horses only of the train were killed. The A few horses only of the train were killed. The enemy were driven reluctantly back, and at sundown the last gun had been fired, and the effort to turn our flank and

capture our wagen train was ever.

"The forces engaged proved to be those of Ewell's corps. A hundred of them were captured, who reported that the movement was made from the right of Spottsylvania Court-House in the afternoon. Another correspondent gives a more circumstantial ac

count of this engagement. We extract the following from his letter, which is also dated on Friday: "Our extreme right had been considerably withdrawn

last night, it rested say two miles rearward of the battle-field of Wednesday, and seemed to barely cover the Fredericksburg pike. "This extreme right of the line (understand that the entire line is fully six miles long) was beld by Tyler's divisien, consisting of six heavy artillery regiments, lately brought to the front from the forts about Washington, and

their great guns exchanged for muskets, and Kitchen'

brigade, being the 6th and 15th New York Artillery, taker from the reserve artillery, and likewise given muskets "In the course of the afternoon skirmishing became quite warm, but the firing was not such as to attract the attention of the various headquarters until about five o'clock. At that hour the volleys became continuous and so heavy that at the extreme left, where I happened to be, it was apparent that a well contested action

"It appears that having forced back the skirmish line n some confusion upon their supports, Ewell's entire corps burst upon the troops above mentioned. Instantly that able General developed a brisk skirmish into a determined assault. The object is palpable. He meant if possible to turn our right and cut off our baggage train, perhaps cut and permaneutly hold our communications. Failing in this, he might reasonably expect to gain the advantages and information to obtain which a reconneisance in force is the last resort. He was beautifully foiled.

"Col Tannott's brigade, 1st Maine heavy artillery, and 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, received the assault, and then, as a wider front of rebels appeared, the whole division became engaged, and not long after Kitchen's brigade found the enemy coming upon them, and there was nearly a mile of battle. Finding his men gradually yielding ground, Col. Tannott ordered a counter charge, and drove the rebels across a small field. He could not dislodge them from the adjacent woods, and was finally him-self driven back to the cover of the woods on his own side of the open space.
"Meanwhile Gen Hunt had ridden from headquarters,

and succeeded in planting Hart's battery at the left of the line of action, and just in time to repulse an assault upor that quarter. A little later he had placed another batter in effective position, and Col. Tibbal's 4th New York artil lery was brought up but not then put in. Until sunset, a period of an bour and a half, charges

and counter charges awayed the action back and forth, de flecting the line, bearing it back here and pushing it for ward there, but never once breaking it, and scarcely chang-ing the mean position. It was not yet decisive, but the enemy was checked, and heavy reinforcements were com-"It must have been during this time that a few hundred

of the enemy penetrated the woods widely around our right, and burst out of the woods, upon the Fredericksburg pike, almost directly in the rear of the main engage-ment. During a few minutes, they were in possession of a long empty train headed to the rear for supplies. They had captured a few teamsters and killed a few horses, who they were hustled back.

Birney's division of the Second Corps, Crawford's of the Fifth, and Russell's of the Sixth, assumed the line be-fore the firing had quite ceased, and held it during the night, with brisk skirmishing at intervals. At 3 A. M. to day there divisions advanced. The movement was so rapid and unexpected that the enemy's picket line was captured almost to a man, and, sweeping on, prisoners were ga-thered at every step, until over two miles had been gained and hundreds of prisoners taken.
"Judging from what I saw in riding over the ground

this morning before the dead were huried. I estimate our own killed at 150, the rebel dead at 200. I think the same proposition holds with the respective loss in wounded Knowing our own to be fully 1,000, the enemy's would over 1,300, all of which he carried off, though leaving his dead on the field. Accord those we have buried for him is a Col. Boyd, of the 45th North Carolina. We already have between five and six hundred prisoners paroled near Army Headquarters, and there are perhaps a hundred still to be brought in. Our loss in prisoners will

not exceed 200 Altogether, the result of this attack by Ewell is emi nently encouraging to the army. It is accepted as a fit offset to our failure on nearly the same ground two days before. It demonstrates that the troops added to the army since the ten days' battle may be relied upon. A prompt and judicious recognition of this fact has been made by a General Order issued this morning, which reads as follows

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Fr.day, May 10, 1804-8 A. M. Fr.day. May 20, 1804—8 A. M.

The Major General commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the good conduct of Tyler's division, Kuching's brigade of heavy artillery, in the affair of yesterday evening. The gallant manner in which these commands, the greater portion being for the first time under fire, met and checked a persistent corps of the enemy, led by one of its best Generals, justifies the commendation in this special manner of troops who henceforward will be relied upon as with the tried vecerans of the Second and Sixth Corps, at the same

he tried vereign.

dime engaged

By command of Major Gen. MEADE:

SETH WILLIAMS, A.A. G.

HANCOCK'S SPLENDID CHARGE.

Mr. WM. SWINTON, correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of the 13th instant, gives the following vivid account of Hancock's late charge upon the enemy's works: "I have just returned from the scene of Gen. Han

cock's brilliant victory of Thursday merning. At the point at which his assault was made, the rebel breast-works formed an angle or salient, and his men advanced silently and, without firing a shot, entered the works at the salient and swept up the inside of the right, making the splendid haul of prisoners already known to you. Un fortunately, the supporting line cheered when nearing the would, the prisoners say, have capworks, otherwise we tured both Ewell and Lee.
"The assault was made between four and five o'clock,

in the gray of the morning. Barlow's division, which had the advance, Milks' brigade leading, went up in column by battalion double on the centre, Birney's division in two lines of battle, and the divisions of Gibbon and Mott, in the second line, supporting. The storming column rushed over the enemy's breastworks, which were exceedingly strong, with a ditch in front, and drove the enemy back for a mile. Here the enemy rallied, and Hancock at six A.M. returned and formed his line of battle in the enemy's works. As this was the key of the whole position our right was gradually refused, and the main body of the army massed on the left. The Sixth Corps (Wright) which had been on the right of the Second withdrew behind their skirmish line and united with Hancock's right, and afterward two divisions of Warren's were brought over. "The history of the day after six o'clock in the morning

is all summed up in five successive and fierce assaults which Lee made to retake the lost position. At first Ewell's corps alone confronted Hancock, but during the day Hill and Longstreet were drawn over from the rebel left, and the whole army of Lee flung itself in five desperate efforts to recapture the breastworks. But it was all in vain, as every assault met a bloody repulse. So terrific was the death-grapple, however, that at different times of the day the rebel colors were planted on the one side of th works and ours on the other, the men fighting across the parapet. Nothing during the war has equalled the savage spatches published under our editorial head.

desperation of this struggle, which continued for fourteen hours, and the scene of the conflict, from which I have just come, presents a spectacle of horror that curdles the blood of the boldest. The angle of the works at which Hancock entered, and for the possession of which the savage fight of the day was made, is a perfect Golgotha. In this angle of death the dead and wounded rebels lie, this morning, literally in piles—men in the agenies of death groaning beneath the dead bodies of their comrades. On an area of a few acres in reas of their position lie not less than a thousand rebel corpses, many literally torn to shreds by hundreds of balls, and several with bayonet thrusts through and through their bodies, pierced on the very margins of the parapet which they were determined to retake or perish in the attempt. The one exclamation of every man who looks on the spec-tacle is 'God forbid that I should ever gaze upon such a

sight again'
"Hancock's movement is regarded here as the most brilliantly-conceived and executed tactical operation of the war, and has added to the splendid fame he won in the three days fight in the Wilderness. After the turning of the Second should be included in the history of the day. They share the honors of the glorious but bloody field of Spottsylvania. Our loss of yesterday must reach ten thousand." novement of the morning the Sixth Corps and two divisions

From another letter of Mr. SWINTON, written on Satur day, (the 21st,) we extract the following passages:

"To-day completes a week during which this army has confronted the enemy in his lines of Spottsylvania Court-House. We have fought, manœuvred, and massed. We have delivered bloody battles, we have withstood the assaults of a desperate foe, and we have driven him from powerful and elaborately prepared positions; but he still confronts us. Vital still in all his parts he will not, save with annihilation, die.

"The reconnoissances of yesterday show that the rebels are still is strong force in a new position, somewhat in rear and to the east of that out of which they were forced in the battle of Thursday. Dispositions were last evening made for a mand were this morning, aiming to drive them out. During the night the Fifth Corps (Warren) was moved over to the extreme left, connecting with the Sixth (Wright) on the right; this with the Niuth (Burnside) and the Ninth with the Second (Hancock) which holds the extreme right. The attack was to have been made at five clock this morning by the Fifth and Sixth Corps, with the view of turning the enemy's right by an oblique move-ment of our left, which would compel the enemy to evacu ate his lines; but the horrible mud prevents the movements of the artillery, and up to this hour holds the army in

embargo.
"Headquarters have been moved to the left to conform the second to the left to conform the table. with the new position of our line taken up this morning We are now at the Gale House, on the direct road from Fredericksburg to Spottsylvania Court House, eight miles from the former and one-and-a half miles from the latter Our advance line is within half a mile of the Court-House. From the top of the house where headquarters now are we can see the Court-house and a portion of the enemy' works, and both armies are in sight of each other fortifying The country is more open where we now are. The Wilderness here begins to shade and soften off."

AN IMPORTANT FLANK MOVEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS. Saturday Night, May 21, 1864.

An entire change in our lines has taken place to-day. At welve o'clock last night the Second Corps, under cover of the Fifth Corps, moved south-eastward, and, striking the Fréderickaburg and Richmond pike beyond Guiney's, pursued it through Bowling Green to Milford Station, crossing the Matapony river, and forming in line of battle about one mile west of the last-mentioned point. The Fifth Corps, which moved from its position this morning at ten o'clock. s expected to form a junction with Hancock's right during the night. Portions of several regiments of cavalry, consisting of

about two thousand men, under the command of Brig. Gen. Torbett, preceded Hancock's advance. The cavalry left the vicinity of Massaponax Church at one o'clock this morning, and encountered mounted skirmishers of the enemy soon after, driving them steadily before them.

These tactical manceuvers must impel Lee to change his lines immediately and evacuate the formidable works which for several days past have confronted our army opposite Spottsylvania. It was the intention of Grant to consummate this movement on Thursday night, had not the demonstration of Ewell on our right flank rendered it injudicious. So far, the movement has been eminently

Milford Station was up to last night used as a depot of supplies for the enemy, and it was by this route that their wounded were forwarded to Richmond. On possessing the town our troops found a small supply of sanitary stores, sent out by the citizens of Richmond, but the greater por-tion were removed yesterday in anticipation of Hapcock's movement. The appearance of our troops seemed to create no surprise among the citizens, who expected our coming yesterday. The fact of Grant's intentions being known by the enemy occasions no small amount of astonishment

NEAR MILFORD STATION, (VA.) MAY 21, 1864. emy's line this morning, and one that has entirely baffled the sagacity of Lee.

At twelve o'clock last evening a portion of the cavalry left their camp in the woods, near Massaponax Church and advanced towards Guiney's Station, on the Richmond and Potomac railroad. The pickets of the enemy drew tack before their advance, only a few shots being exchanged between them until they reached Guiney's bridge, a short distance from the station, on the river Ny. Here they were somewhat inclined to make a stand and oppose the advance of the column. They were soon driven from the bridge, however, and the cavalry advanced. At Down-er's bridge the rebels made another stand, and held their position for some time, and gave us some spirited skirmishing. Companies D and B, of the Fifth New York cavalry, dismounted and charged upon them in gallant style, driv-ing them from the bridge with considerable precipitation, and then down the road out of sight.

The column continued to advance, the enemy keeping at a safe distance ahead, and retreating as our skirmishers At Bowling Green the enemy did not make a stand. Or

an eminence a little to the left of Milford Station the enemy had mounted a battery and thrown up some rifle pits, lunettes, &c. French's battery, which accompanied the cavalry, was promptly brought into position, and he amused the enemy while the cavalry made a flank movemen to the left beyond the enemy, which proved to be a part of Pickett's division, of Ewell's corps. The movement was executed with success, and the enemy, finding himsel flunked, beat a hasty retreat across the Matapony river. Six rebel officers and sixty-six soldiers were sur prised in a rifle pit and captured.

The Second Corps moved from its position on the Ny, near Spottsylvania Court House, at midnight on the evening of the 20th instant, following the road opened by the cavalry. Nothing unusual occurred during the march to Bowling Green, a distance of twenty miles. The corps crossed the Matapony at Milford's bridge. From Milford's bridge the column followed a narrow and sinuous road, running in a direction north and south.

About a mile from the river Gen. Hancock halted his column and formeds line of battle in a commanding position on the crest of a range of hills. When Gen Barlow's division was taking its position, about three hundred of the enemy's cavalry suddenly dashed out of the woods and the enemy's cavalry suddenly dashed out of the woods and charged down upon it with drawn sabres and loud yells. But when they discovered the force they were about to attack they wheeled about and retreated faster, if possible, than they had charged, their pace being greatly accelerated by a single shell thrown into them by one of our batteries.

The enemy's cavalry followed closely in our rear during the march, acting as a kind of voluntary provost guard to pick up the stragglers. Our pickets in the rear were driven in late in the afternoon by the rebels. One of Gen. Hancock's orderlies was captured between Bowling Green Hancock's orderlies was captured between Bowling Green and Guiney's Station, while conveying a despatch to Gen.

We occupy the railroad between the rebei army and Richmond, over which Lee has transported all the supplies for his army. The effect this movement will have on his plans is obvious. He must vacate his strenghold in the swamps and forest near Spottsylvania Court House, and cut his way through the web in which he is entangled and march his army Richmondward, or he must crush the Army of the Potomac where it lies. What he will do in the pre-sent emergency remains to be seen. The country through which we marched is a very fertile

one, and in a good state of cultivation. We passed hun-dreds of acres of wheat, which promised fair to yield an abundant harvest. Large quantities of corn have been planted by the farmers, who did not anticipate the advent of a Yankee army among them. The most of the barns and gravaries along the road were well filled with forage, showing plainly that the people are not nearly so destitut as is generally supposed. GUINEY'S STATION, May 22, 1864.

The advance of the army under Hancock arrived at Milford yesterday, and met a force of the enemy, said to be thirteen thousand strong, and drove them through the town, pursuing them some distance. Our loss is unknown. An attack was made on our headquarter's frain, near Guiney's Station, yesterday afternoon. The 114th regiment of Pennsylvania Zonaves, with the 68th Pennsylvania volunteers, formed in line, and drove the rebels, consisting of the 9th Virginia cavalry, across the bridge. One mat of the 68th Pennsylvania was killed, and two or three were wounded. Several prisoners were taken.

RETREAT OF LEE TOWARDS RICHMOND. For the lastest and highly important news of the retreat of Gen. Lee to his fortifications at Richmond, see the de

THE WAR SOUTH OF RICHMOND.

TENTH ARMY CORPS, WEAR FORT DARLING, Sunday evening, May 15, 1864. Saturday night passed in perfect quiet, except an occa sional crack on the picket lines, the moonlight making surprise impossible, and the rebels knowing their captured work too well to attempt an assault on it.

The surgeons of the Tenth Corps hospital estimate the number of cases brought there yesterday at 140; at the other corps the number is placed at 50. Probably three hundred will cover the total loss of yesterday.

There are two turnpikes running north to Richmond, about a mile and a half apart; the westerly one, which edges the railroad, being the scene of Monday's fight near Petersburg. Sunday morning the Eighteenth Corps lay at the easterly tarmpike, and stretched across it toward the left of the line; next line on the left was the Second division of the Tenth, under Gen. Turner; next on the left tward the westerly turnpike, Gen. Terry; while to the westward and southward was Gen. Ames, with the

Third division, to prevent our being fishked on the left.

A mile-post near by gave the distance to Richmond as nine miles. To Fort Darling, of which we hold the outer works, it is about three, and the rebels near in the next work of their series—a carefully built one, with abattis and ditch.

To-day I have passed most of the time on a hill west of the railroad, a point from which heavy guns might shell out the principal work on the rebel left which is not more than three-quarters of a mile distant, just beyond the rail-road track. A powerful work was built on this hill, but the rebels were driven out of it by a charge in the rear-One rifled gun on the left has been annoying to-day, fired with great accuracy. A bideous example of this I saw in the body of Capt. Walter Benesert, from Plattsburgh; he was struck by a shell, fired at a group of four or five, in which he was, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile. From half-past eleven till two artillery fire was pretty constant at the railroad on the left. On the right there was comparatively quiet.

The rebel line of works is in a zig-zag course, but generally passes from west to east, scross the railroad and the two parallel turnpikes, being sand forts rather than simple rift-pits. They are all built with care, and were not meant

Yet our success has been quite all that could have been looked for, short of a bloodless evacuation; holding now the first, or outer line, we are pressing hard upon the next hurry an advance, but we are slowly and firmly forcing our way towards Fort Darling, and of the final success there can be no doubt.—New York Tribune.

THE SITUATION ON MONDAY.

BERMUDA LANDING, (VA.) MAY 16-A. M. Our forces still hold the long the of earthworks which were captured last Thursday from the enemy. There was no general engagement vesterday, but all along our lines the skirmishers were firing briskly. The second line of rebel works is about three-quarters of a mile in advance of our position, and the belief is that there the enemy will make a firm stand. Whether Gen. Butler will attack these fortifications, or content himself with holding, for the present, the large tract of country from which we have driven the rebels. I am unable to say We now have the district between City Point and Bermuda Landing to within three miles of Petersburgh on the south, and to within nine miles of Richmond on the north side. Drury's Bluff, whereon the guns of Fort Darling frown, is scarcely two miles and a half beyond our pickets.

This morning there has been heavy firing on the James river some distance above this point. It probably comes from our gunboats, who have been carefully feeling their way toward Fort Darling. Yesterday the enemy's iron clad Richmond came down below Fort Darling to reconneitre. Our advance gunboats threw a few shot at her,

and she returned up the river.

The recent heavy rains have left the roads in a shockingly disgusting state. All the distance from here to the front the mud is at least six inches deep, and the heavy travel has worn deep holes and ruts in many places. Drawing supplies of all kinds to the troops is a difficult work.

A SEVERE FIGHT NEAR FORT DARLING.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, MAY 17, 1864. The enemy came out of their earthworks around Fort Darling at daybreak yesterday morning and charged upon our right wing, but were driven back with heavy loss. Immediately they made another charge, but with similar results. At the third charge, which followed in quick succession, and with greater numbers, our right wing fell back, and we lost a considerable number of prisoners, also killed and wounded, but your correspondent has no esti-

mate as to the number.

At the time of the attack there was a dense fog, and the enemy was not discernible till close upon us. We how ever captured about three hundred and thirty-six prisoners and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was at least three to our one. Prisoners captured say they were hea vily reinforced during the night, but do not know where

Gen. Heckman's brigade suffered severely, and General is reported missing Major Jenkins, of the 40th Massachusetts, is missing and probably captured. Capt. Rse, of the 24th Massachusetts, and Lieut. Col. Chambers, of the 23d Massachusetts, were killed; Col. Abern, of the 39th Illinois, was wounded; Col. Lee, of the 27th Massachusetts, is missing; Capt. Hooke, of the 3d New York, wounded, and Lieut. Bartholomew, of the 27th Massachu-setts, is missing. We captured George W. Jones, a son of Senator Jones, of Tennessee, the Assistant Adjutant General of the rebel General Bushrod Johnson. We also captured three other captains.

Gen. Gilmore's position on the left was attacked at the

same time, also our centre, but at four P. M. both held their desitions. Gen. Gillmore captured fifty prisoners in addition to those mentioned.

Up to four P. M., Gen. Butler's headquarters had not

been changed, but owing to the superior numbers of the enemy now confronting us we may have to fall back to our entrenchments. All, however, is in good order with our

The rebel ram has not been seen since ten o'clock yes-The centre and left wings of our army hold their posi-

tions, and Gen. Gillmore on the extreme left is within six and a half miles of Richmond. The enemy lost in killed and wounded in the three charges they made from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, whilst our loss in killed and wounded was very slight.

GEN. BUTLER FALLS BACK.

The foregoing correspondent, writing at a later hour, adds the following:

Gen Butler having learned that the enemy was heavily reinforced, and by the arrival of a courier having ascertained that Gen. Kautz's cavalry had succeeded in their mission in destroying the railroad bridge over the Appomattex river, and several miles of the Danville railroad, also the dams, blocks, and embankments of the canal leading into Richmond, decided to fall back from before Fort Darling, and by Monday evening our army had safely ar rived behind our new line of entrenchments, in perfect order, with the exception of Gen. Heckman's brigade, which was lately disorganized and the General captured This brigade formed the extreme right wing, and here the enemy made their attack with great desperation, driving back the brigade nearly two miles with overwhelming numbers, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

Many were also killed and wounded. Three of our siege guns are reported to have fallen into the enemy's hands, the horses being killed. The guns are said to have been

At present it is impossible to give a correct estimate of our loss. Stragglers are constantly coming in. We have no doubt lost more prisoners than the enemy, but their loss in killed and wounded is twice as great as ours, as our men were protected by entrenchments. Several of Long street's men were captured, who stated that his whole force was co-operating with Beauregard. Rather an im-

probable story.

One great object of Gen. Butler's advance against Fort Darling has certainly been accomplished, that of attracting the attention of the rebel forces in this vicinity away from the operations of our cavalry under Geo. Kautz, whilst they have been destroying the enemy's communications outh of Richmond.

A RECONNOISSANCE AND A REPULSE.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from the headquarters of the Tenth Army Corps, May 18th, says:

"Our forces retired to their entrenchments on Monday evening last, in consequence of the massing of a heavy force of the enemy at our front at the Half Way House and a of the enemy at our front at the Hall Way House and a serious battle which occurred on the same day, in which we lost the position we had gained by the advance towards Richmond. Our forces came in in good order, without the loss of a man after the retreat began. The operation was skillfully carried out; and after four days of fighting, marching, and loss of sleep, the men again rested in their camps behind secure fortifications.

"Our scouts were sent out to watch the movements of the enemy, and during the afternoon two

he enemy, and during the afternoon two heavy columns of the enemy, with large trains, were observed passing down the pike towards Peterburg. It was conjectured that the trains were either carrying supplies for the moving columns or they were being sent to Petersburg to be loaded with supplies for Lee's army or the forces in Richmond At any rate the capture or destruction of any of the trains.

rebel affairs, and it was determined to attempt it.

"Gen R. B. Foster, Chief of Gen. Gillmore's staff, took command of the force, consisting of Onderdonk's mounted rifles, battalion of the Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, two regiments of colored cavalry, and a portion of the Eleventh Maine infantry. Gen. Foster started with his column at about nine o'clock in the evening, and moved quietly out to our picket lines, and a few hundred yards beyond, when he halted, stationed pickets on different roads to guard against a move to cut him off, had then attempted to move up the road leading to the pike. He encountered the rebel pickets in a moment or two, and attempting to capture up the road leading to the pike. He encountered the rebel pickets in a moment or two, and attempting to capture them or drive them off, received a heavy fire from the pickets and a large rebel force in line of battle behind them. He engaged it, but the fire becoming more heavy and from a longer line, he was satisfied that at that point the rebels were in too great a force to be forced back or broken through. He tried another portion of the line with the same result, and soon ascertained that the woods were teeming with rebels, and that Beauregard was in full force before our works. He then turned and came into camp, having lost his order, killed, and several men wounded. As the fighting was done in the dark, no one can say what the rebel loss was. It perhaps equalled our own.

"The intelligence of the presence of the enemy in so large a force in our immediate front occasioned extraordinary exertions to complete the work on our delences. A large force was put on this morning, and have worked

large force was put on this morning, and have worked through the day, and will continue to work all the present night, making ready for whatever may come.

"At daylight this morning the rebels threw out a heavy

line of skirmishers and drove our picket line within a few hundred yards of the breastworks, when their advance was hecked after a heavy skirmish. Our pickets were remforced, and have been driven and driven in turn several imes during the day at one or two points of the line. In front of Gen. Ames's line the enemy were particularly strong, and brought to their aid some light pieces of artillery, which, however, did no damage. A soldier of the 112th New York was killed by a sharpshooter inside of the intrenchments, so near had the enemy got on one occasion. They were speedily driven from their position by a vigorous advance of our pickets, and shells from company E, 3d United States artillery, Lieut. Sanger in command. There has been heavy picket firing all day, but to-night it seems to have ceased "The enemy are engaged in throwing up works directly

in front of us, either for the purpose of laying siege to our position, or to prevent us from reaching the railroad again to destroy it. They are known to be engaged in repairing to destroy it. They are known to be engaged in repairing the railroad, and may design only to keep us away from it. But it is generally expected that they will endeavor to carry our works by assault to morrow, and gobble up or cut to pieces our army. We shall be ready for them at daylight, and do not doubt our ability to repulse every effort they may make. Their force is placed at from twenty-five to thirty thousand men. Gen. Beauregard commands, and Bushrod Johnson has their left wing.

"The gunboats, under Admiral Lee, have been shelling the rebels engaged in building a battery on one of the bluffs of the James river, about a mile and a half from our lines. Thus far they have not succeeded in their efforts to drive

Thus far they have not succeeded in their efforts to drive hem from their work, and it is feared that to-morrow they will have their guns in position, commanding the river and

f annoyance to our lines." A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated at Bermuda Hundred on the 19th, says :

"Early yesterday morning the rebels moved a heavy column down and hurled it upon our outer works, but were repulsed with fea:ful slaughter. Again and again they endeavored to drive us out of our entrenchments, but each time they paid dearly for their rashness. Fighting continued throughout the day. Our loss in killed and wounded is light. The rebels suffered severely. This morning heavy firing is heard on our left."

OBSTINATE FIGHTING.

Letters from correspondents of the New York Tribune show that the Confederate army on the south side of Richmond has assumed the offensive. Gen. Butler is within his entrenchments across the Bermuda Hundred peninsula, and (the Tribune says) " must be content to maintain himself in that position until Lee is driven to summon a part of Beauregard's forces to his aid."

It appears by the letters referred to that the rebels de roted Wednesday and Thursday to feeling the position of our forces, during which considerable picket firing and some skirmishing occurred, and in the night of the latter day made an assault upon a line of rifle pits dug by our pickets along the centre of our entrenchments. The assault was not entirely successful, and they renewed it the next day. We extract some of the details from a letter bearing date "Tenth Army Corps, near City Point," on Friday evening last:

There has been to day a fierce and sanguinary battle in front of the 3d division of this corps, under Gen. Ames.

Our line passes irregularly from the Appomattox on the left to the James on the right. The approachable spot was at a single point of the line in a space of about eight hundred yards in width and the same in depth.

The rebels had come up in front of the clearing, having followed as down from Fort Darling, and had noted their

followed us down from Fort Darling, and had posted their first gues in the yard of the Howlett House. This house s behind a fall in the ground, and at several points along the same line they have posted light batteries. The clear ing is wholly our own work, and is faulty only in not hav-ing been done to a greater extent. One strip of woods which threatened us with sharp-shooters on Thursday is happily now down; but those next the Howlett House re

ain, and are now beyond our power to remove On Wednesday night our pickets dug a rifle pit in front of the rebel position, and about eight hundred yards from our line, extending a quarter of a mile into the woods on our right, which yet stands. It was evident that this pit is invaluable to its possessors, and accordingly the rebels drave us out of it this morning, and the struggle of to-day has been an attempt to regain it, which is so far unsuccessful, although we have retaken the right of it, which is in

Last night there was an alarm between 11 and 12, and nother between 2 and 3, caused by picket firing. Both times there was skirmishing and charging, but our held their pit. The moon shone, setting just after the se cond alarm, and our old enemy, the fog, was so thick that a man could not be distinguished at fifteen paces, even in a camp where fires had been burning all night. What mischief the rebels might prepare under its cover, no one knew; but it was thought they would try to plant bat-teries in the woods on the right of the Howlett House, on the ground where is now our section of the rifle pit, and further alarm was looked for later in the night, but none

At nine, or thereabout, the muskets began a lively crac-At line, or thereabout, the minkets began a lively crac-kle, and the guns opened from the rebel position. Hurry ing to the scene, I found the enemy had advanced and been repulsed, yet had the rifle pit in their detested possession. The whole of the 9th Maine, with portions of the 4th New Hampshire, 55th Pennsylvania, and 97th New York were Hampshire, 55th Pennsylvania, and 97th New York were occupying the rifle pit, the regiment first named being nearly in the centre. The rebels charged upon them with their peculiar short-lived enthusiasm and their yell, and were met firmly, and the position might have been held without difficulty had not the 9th Maine broken and fled to the woods, thus permitting the rebels te enter the pit and flank the remaining regiments, compelling them to re-

This unfortunate affair has cost hundreds of lives to day, and threatens us with severe battles as the price of holding our position. The rebels in the pit, and the woods which yet stand next the Howlett House, are the twin ources of apprehension.

Our men once out of the pit and in retreat, the impetu-

ous rebels pursued, recklessly charging into full view in the clearing. Then our guns, angry but silent while they the clearing. Then our guns, angly but allow with such shelled away at us yesterday, opened with spherical case, and the robels lumbled back to their newly acquired pit. Now came a momentary lull, and then the 3d Regular battery, in the left redoubt, the 4th New Jersey adjoining battery, in the left redoubt, the 4th New Jersey adjoining it on the right, both facing the pit, and the list Connecticut in the elevated redoubt further to the right, pointing diagonally and partly across it, opened fire, roaring without a moment's stop from 10½ to 11½, using at first mostly spherical case. The practice was mainly excellent, under the personal direction of Gen. Ames, most of the shell bursting

over the pit. The rebel guns returned the fire, but their shots counted hardly more than a fifth of ours, and only sn insignificant number were struck, while our own fire vas not in the least retarded. Meanwhile the 13th Indiana, Col. Dobbs, made a gallant and, as it seemed, imprudent charge upon the pit on the right, but were repulsed when within about a hundred yards of the work. During this charge we took prisoner Major Gen Walker, of South Carolina, who was here in command

of a brigade. He had his foot torn off by a shell, and states that his brigade ran off and left him on thefield. The firing being over for the present our men could be seen huddled behind apple trees and others in the clearing. For a rarity, there was no rain, and the day was oppres-

sively hot.

At half past two our guns again began to roar. Word was brought that the left of the pit was emply, and soon the 97th Pennsylvania and 13th Illinois were seen advancing against the rifle pit, in the open clearing. Their leader had mistaken or not followed precisely his orders, and the rebels had come in, and suddenly they rose and poured upon the advancing force a murderous fire of infantry and arrang and they seemed to fall in swaths. It was a each grape, and they seemed to fall in swaths. It was a sad sight, without help, but they ran desperately forward, hesitated, wavered, and ran back, all in the space of a moment of time Meanwhile our guns were turned upon the spot, and the fire of the rebels rapidly diminished. Thenceforward, for something like an hour, it was possible with a fair chance of impunity to sit upon the parapet and watch our shells, although for a time rebel shot flew wildly